

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

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MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

For the North Carolina Standard.

MEETING IN TYRRELL.

In pursuance of previous notice, a portion of the Democratic Republicans of Tyrrell County met at the Court House in the Town of Columbia, on Saturday the 27th November, 1841: When, on motion of R. H. Ballard, Samuel Rogers, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Edmund Simmons appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by R. H. Ballard—at this time a great many Whigs of Tyrrell and Washington poured into the Court House and took their seats, calmly and dispassionately, without expressing the least opposition to the principles contained in the Resolutions passed during the meeting.)

On motion, the Chairman appointed T. Lewis, C. Davenport, J. Dunbar, E. Halstead, J. Howcott, S. Hassell, and R. H. Ballard, a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressing the object of the meeting, who reported as follows:

WHEREAS, the broad and immutable principles of popular freedom and equal rights constitute the enduring foundation on which is erected the beautiful fabric of our Republican Government; and Whereas, the unerring instructions of the world, history, and the early lessons of our sad experience, loudly admonish us that the only guaranty of those principles is the sleepless, jealous vigilance of the people; and Whereas, we esteem every citizen a sentinel and consider it the inestimable privilege and the bounden duty of all good citizens frequently to assemble and loudly to declare their views and opinions, relative to public men and public measures; to check the advancement of despotism, fraud and deception; to put back with a nervous arm the rapid march of error, and partial legislation; to repulse the insidious machinations of the factious, and to cheer on the patriotic efforts of the faithful.

Resolved, That we look upon the Constitution of the United States as a complete model of human wisdom; as the best chart ever devised for the government of man, from the plain principles of which it is exceedingly dangerous to depart; and we hold it unwise, as well as unsafe, to place in authority those who, by free and latitudinarian constructions, would jeopardize our rights as a people, and produce our destruction as a nation.

Resolved, That we view the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican doctrine of a separation of the monetary affairs of the General Government from all connection with the Banking institutions of the country, as one of the essential means of preserving our liberties, and perpetuating a free Representative Government.

Resolved, That irresponsible privileged corporations have and do exercise a control over the suffrages of the community, incompatible with the freedom of will, and if not arrested and brought under the people who are the source of power, will destroy every vestige of Constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That a National Bank cannot be established by Congress, without a flagrant violation of the Constitution; such an institution is inexpedient, unnecessary, and would, as heretofore, be dangerous to our free institutions, its fluctuating power, before and after delegated.

Resolved, That we view the vetoes of JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, as the highest and noblest pledges he could give of his unsullied devotion to the lofty principles he has heretofore maintained in the halls of legislation.

Resolved, That we look upon the acts of the vetoes with the highest degree of pride and pleasure, believing them the instruments under Providence, of saving this great and independent nation from the iron rule of a soulless chartered monopoly, which would have destroyed our national prosperity and subverted our civil liberties.

Resolved, That we highly approve of a State Convention to be held at such place and time as the Democracy of the State may deem most expedient, to nominate a Democratic Candidate to be run for Governor at the next August election.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint Delegates to represent this county in the State Convention, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of said State Convention.

Whereupon, The Chair appointed R. H. Ballard and Edmund Simmons, as Delegates to the Convention.

On motion of T. Lewis, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion of J. Howcott, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the faithful manner in which they have conducted the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of J. Dunbar, Esq., the Chairman and Secretary were requested to sign the proceedings of this meeting and forward the same to the North Carolina Standard for publication, requesting the Washington, (N. C.) Republican and Portsmouth (Va.) Old Dominion to copy.

The meeting then adjourned.
SAMUEL ROGERS, Chm'n.
EDMUND SIMMONS, Secy.

MEETING IN MOORE.

From the North Carolinian.

In accordance with previous notice, a respectable portion of Democratic Republicans convened at the Court House in Carthage, Moore County, for the purpose of choosing delegates to support their wishes in Convention which is to be held in Raleigh, on the 10th day of January, 1842, for the choosing of a suitable individual to be run for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina; and for other purposes.

The Meeting was brought to order by Col. John Morison. Kenneth Black, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John M. Curry and D. R. Shaw, Esq., were appointed Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressing the feelings of the Meeting, Viz: William Wadsworth, Wm. D. Harrington, Arch'd. Munroe, Jas. S. Ritter, Nathan Fry, Jr., Neil McNeill, Jno. M. D. Ray, and D. W. Wilson, who after having retired for some time reported the following:

When the Creator, by his fiat had just called man into being there was but one human being. This teaches us that all men are brothers, and ought to live in one holy brotherhood. But when Cain slew his brother Abel, he was expelled from his happy abode, and the seal of condemnation was placed on him by his Maker.

This teaches us that all evil doers should be punished, if not by their fellows, at least by their Maker. And as the freemen of the United States of America are the makers of their public officers, it is no violation of the bond of brotherhood, for them to fix the seal of condemnation on those officers for their derelictions from honest, and wise legislation, and to expel them from the seats which they occupy.

Such expulsion is not only just, but it is absolutely necessary for the purity and stability of the body politic. To keep this body pure and firm it is necessary that it should have wholesome food administered to it, and that there should be no jarring in its members, for unwholesome food will corrupt the vitals and jarring will wear out its members and finally the whole body will fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony.

With such views we see our country in great danger; for those officers whom the people lately chose to throw oil on the troubled waters of political discord, and administer a wholesome regimen to the political body, have raised a demon to lacerate our National Constitution and poison our whole system. The Constitution stands between them and the darling of their souls, and Shylock-like, they prepare the knife to shed its blood.

Yes, those very officers who have taken an oath to preserve the Constitution as it now stands, ask the people to elect none to Congress who will not join with them in cutting down the salutary veto power of the President.

Those Whig members of Congress, who at the end of the last session of Congress proposed amendments to the Constitution, did so in violation of that instrument. The Constitution says that "Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary shall propose amendments to this Constitution." And yet those Whig members called a party meeting to propose amongst other matters, amendments to the Constitution, whilst they knew by experience that all the Whig members of Congress did not come near to be "two-thirds of both houses of Congress."

But those members of Congress who propose to amend the Constitution, do it not out of a desire to promote the interests of the American people, but through revenge. If they had a sincere desire to settle the long and fiercely contested question of the constitutionality of a National Bank, they would endeavor to settle that question by amending the Constitution on that point, and not by cutting down the salutary veto power of the President, for that power were cut down to morrow the Constitutionality of a National Bank, would not in the least be affected; that question would still remain as it is—a volcano, occasionally belching forth burning lava on the heads of the American people. No! they have endeavored to settle this question, but they have adopted more questions to the heap which hang over our country, portending future storms.

When we take a view of the late session of Congress, which began on the part of the Whigs, by taking the purse out of the hands of officers who had given sureties for its safety, and placing it in the hands of him who holds the sword, and which ended in a pitiful party meeting; and when we take a view of that session, we are convinced that the interests of the people are not safe whilst in the hands of those now in power.

They went into power with the cry "Retrenchment and Reform," and of a separation of the purse from the sword. But they have increased the expenditures, and have placed the purse and sword as near to each other as they could. They have placed the purse and sword in the hands of the President whom they accuse of being corrupt.

They were so anxious to cut down their old enemy—the enemy of speculators, and of corrupt money institutions—the "Independent Treasury System," that they could not wait until a substitute was prepared but tore down the old house before the new one was built. And then the treasury of the people is—without a shelter in the hands of the President or the Secretary of the Treasury! Such folly—such incompetency to guard the liberties and advance the interests of a great nation is not to be found in the annals of the enlightened world. Thus we find in what manner they have separated the purse and sword. Their "Retrenchment and Reform" yet remain.

We find by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that on the 4th of last March the funds then in the Treasury, and the revenue that would accrue to the Government by the end of the year, would amount to about twenty-one millions of dollars. This is equal to about twenty-six millions of dollars for the year, but this is not all, there was supposed to be about six millions in the hands of other public officers. These make thirty-two millions. And with all these they have borrowed twelve millions with the assertion that they may want twelve millions more before long. This assertion was made by Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States. God save the American people from such retrenchers. A few years of such would place the people of the U. States where the British now are—in the midst of a debt which requires about one hundred millions of dollars to defray its annual interest.

The late session of Congress is a beautiful illustration of the great discrepancy in the conduct of men "before and after" obtaining public employment, they in the latter case seldom carrying out the pledges made in the former.

But it is as vain to look for a salutary Reform in the proceedings of the present dominant party, as it is to look for Retrenchment. It is true officers without number have been turned out of office and their places filled by others in a great many instances less competent and sometimes not honest, as in the case of the "Buckeye Blacksmith." But all this, even if the new officers were equally competent with the old, is not reform it is only "change." Before a reform can exist a change for the better must be effected. We find no change for the better. We find no offices dispensed with. But instead of this we find the public treasure expended on purposes not National.

We find it given to private persons on the English plan. We find about five millions, annually arising from the sales of the public lands, are proposed to be taken from the National Treasury and given to the different States, and to make up the deficit so created many of the necessities of life are to be taxed. Thus the poor will suffer that the State Legislatures may have a large amount of money to squander and for which they will have to go to the National Government like an inferior to a superior. And thus one mighty step will be made towards the subversion of independence.

In the one hour rule, established by the dominant party in Congress,—by which no member could speak longer than one hour on a bill, we see the liberty of speech restricted. The British Parliament would blush to own such a will. And yet it is the offspring of an American Congress!

"Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

By this one hour rule, the spirit of the Constitution has been violated.

The Constitution says that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." This one hour rule abridges the freedom of speech essentially, and prevented the minority in the House of Representatives from exposing the corruption and injurious legislation of the majority.

From these and other facts it is obvious that the seal of condemnation should be fixed on those who led, and supported the principal measures of the last session of Congress, and like Cain of old, that they should be expelled from the places which they now occupy.

In view of these facts it is

Resolved, That as those members of Congress who supported the one-hour rule, and those who called a party meeting to propose amendments to the Constitution have violated the spirit of the Constitution; and as it is a violation of their oaths when they proposed amendments to that Constitution which they had sworn to preserve as it stood, therefore they are unworthy the confidence of those who have our National Government, and of those who regard a solemn oath.

Resolved, That by cutting down the Independent Treasury System, before a substitute was matured, the majority of the present Congress, showed themselves alike regardless of their country's wealth and of a rational legislation.

Resolved, That the majority of the present Congress, by leaving both the purse and sword in the hands of the President whom they accuse of Perfidy, show their contempt for the public treasure, for the liberties of the people, and for their former pledges.

Resolved, That the Whig members of the present Congress have shown themselves a little qualified to place proper men in office as to legislate rationally. In their address, when referring to the President, they say: "We only know him as one professing to be a member of the Whig party." And the man whom they only know by profession they have placed in the Presidential chair!

Resolved, That the resignation of the late Cabinet at Washington is a proof of corruption. They got into power declaring that Gen. Harrison was opposed to a National Bank on Constitutional grounds; and they left the Cabinet because President Tyler vetoed the Bank bill on the same grounds.

Resolved, That the act authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars, whilst the Secretary of the Treasury can command about twenty-one millions arising from customs &c. and about six millions in the hands of other public officers,—in all about twenty-seven millions for nine months expenditure: Whilst this is the case, the loan act is a flagrantly corrupt measure. And must make our country tributary to foreigners, or else drag twelve millions out of their proper channels and embarrass trade.

Resolved, That the twenty-five thousand dollars given by the Whig members of Congress to the widow of the late President should have been given out of their own pockets, which would have shown true charity, and that, as it was given from the National Treasury, it proves them to be regardless of the property of others, and careful of their own.

Resolved, That the measure of the Whig members of Congress which would take the proceeds of the sales of the public lands out of the National Treasury, and throw them into the State Treasuries; and the measure which would impose heavier burdens upon us to fill the vacuum thus created in the National Treasury,—that these measures are both corrupt and foolish.

Resolved, That the President by his noble stand in defence of the Constitution, and against the corrupt measures proposed by the infuriated Whig members of Congress for the keeping of the public revenue, is justly entitled to the respect of every lover of the Constitution and of every one who regards the sacredness of an oath.

Resolved, That our Senators, Graham and Mangum for supporting all the noxious measures of the last session of Congress, and for their servile attendance at the heels of the despotic Clay, are unworthy the confidence of the free and independent men of North Carolina.

Resolved, That for the safety of our political institutions, and the preservation of our liberties, a thorough change is needed in our General and State governments.

Resolved, That from the known ability, honesty and sound Republicanism of Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, we believe him to be a proper

person to fill the Gubernatorial chair of North Carolina, and should he be the choice of the delegates from the several counties of this State to be run on the Democratic Republican Ticket, for that office, we will give our unanimous support. But should the choice of those delegates fall on any other suitable person we will tender that person an equally warm support.

Resolved, That twenty-two delegates be appointed to support the wishes of the Democratic Republicans in this county, in the convention at Raleigh.

District No. 1. Daniel McKeithan and Neill McNeill.

Dis. No. 2. Wm. Wadsworth and Wm. D. Harrington.

Dis. 3. Wm. Barett and Neill McIntosh.

Dis. 4. Jno. Thomas and A. Oliver.

Dis. 5. Duncan McElver and Daniel McIntosh.

Dis. 6. Archibald Monroe and Jesse Sanders.

Dis. 7. Jno. M. D. Ray and Malcolm M. Blue.

Dis. 8. Cornelius Shields and Matthew Shambarger.

Dis. 9. Bryan Burroughs and Daniel McNeill.

On motion the following were added viz: A. C. Curry, John Morrison and D. W. Wilson.

On motion of Col. John Morrison, Resolved, That the President of this Meeting be empowered to call a meeting some time before the first day of next August, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, and that the different Captains districts of the county, send delegates to said meeting to be appointed by the President.

On motion of Geo. Hunsucker, Sen.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the North Carolinian and North Carolina Standard.

On motion of D. W. Wilson the meeting then adjourned sine die.

KENNETH BLACK, Chair'm.

JNO. M. CURRIE and D. R. SHAW, Secretaries.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For The North Carolina Standard.

THE LOVE OF FAME.

The passions, desires and qualities belonging to human and rational beings are as complicated and diversified as the material objects to which they are appropriated and peculiarly adapted.—In tracing and searching out the various principles of man's mysterious nature; in prying into the motives by which he is actuated, and in all our ramifications, probing the numerous springs of action, bestowed upon him by his creator, the passion or love of fame rises predominant, and more enhances the attention. Compared with the other passions and desires common to our race, like the Moon, it shines with a brighter and more dazzling effulgence, than the lesser lights which revolve around it; especially if restricted and moderated. Indeed it really appears that, the character of virtue is generally preferred to virtue itself. When kept within the bounds of just propriety, and moderated by virtuous principles, it is beyond a doubt essential and indispensable necessary to the happiness and highest prosperity of human society. It gives rise to many useful, bold and noble enterprises; produces persevering and industrious habits, and these habits lead to the completion of the most arduous undertakings. No opposition is so great, no obstacles sufficient to turn it from its course. They all disappear as bubbles upon the stream, or as vapors before the rising Sun, and victory is achieved. It is commendable, laudable ambition (which is inseparably connected with the love of fame) that places one individual in a loftier station than another, and fixes him where, by displaying the gigantic powers of his mind, or skillful dexterity in his profession, he attracts and gains the admiration of the world. It is this quality and this alone, that enables the student to dispute the prize with his fellow-scholar;—to pursue with success his march up the rough and craggy road of abstruse science and literature and to secure an entrance into Fame's proud, illuminated temple. This is equally the case among all the different classes of society; we behold the tiller of the earth rising with ruddy aura, going to his rough paternal fields, performing laborious exercises in order to provide for future subsistence, and to compete with his neighbor in opulence. A careful survey of the literary world will exhibit to view the toilsome investigations of profound learning, and the strenuous efforts made by one individual to leave in the rear another. In all classes of society is this desire cherished. From these facts it would seem that ambition or love of fame is deeply laid in the foundation of the human mind, and perhaps as a spring of action is inferior to no other quality of our nature. That the love of fame is an inherent principle, an innate desire of human nature, is beautifully expressed by a distinguished British poet as follows:—

"The love of praise how'er concealed by art,
Reigns more or less and glows in every heart,
The proud to gain it toils on toils endure,
The modest shun it but to make it sure."

If then the love of fame be an inherent principle implanted in the bosom of man by the author of his existence, undoubtedly it was designed for some wise, noble and beneficent purpose. And indeed the benefits resulting from a moderate use of this ennobling and vivifying principle of our nature, are innumerable. Deprived of its congenial influence—the stimulus it imparts—the impetus of genius would be paralyzed, the arts and sciences would cease to flourish, and the sable mantle of ignorance would entwine itself around us, and sloth and indolence would be our striking characteristics. The aspiring orator would no longer encounter the smiles of the giddy rabble—the philosopher would stop his researches relative to the facts and laws of nature, and the things applicable to his science—the hero would no more be delighted with the hoarse sound of the drum and the shrill notes of the bugle—the poet would cease to invoke his inspiring muse, aware of the impossibility of perpetuating his memory. In fine, man's chief delight would consist in sensual gratification. But on the other hand, when permitted to possess an uncontrolled sway, when allowed to pass beyond the limits of reason and good sense, it becomes an enemy dangerous, fatal and ever to be avoided. From it springs envy, that corroding passion of the human bosom, that disposition which blunts the moral principles, stupifies all the finer sensibilities, causes us to despise, to abhor those in a

more prosperous condition, and which prompts us to seek by all the art and intrigue of which we are master, their entire ruin. But indeed there is no quality, no passion but what is liable to be abused, by intemperate or excessive use.—The desire or appetite for food may be so gratified as for ever afterwards to destroy its power of producing happiness. Also an individual may study so as to destroy his appetite, and in the end also destroy his power of study, and thus in each case defeat the design of his constitution.—So the love of fame, though an excellent principle in itself, is frequently abused—often carried to extremes, and sometimes lays the foundation of feuds and bitter rivalries. But that it is consistent not merely with morality, but with the disposition and temper of the christian religion, is evident from the precept of the Apostle, "covet earnestly the best gifts"—that is, endeavor to excel in useful and praiseworthy acquirements.

The pages of both ancient and modern history afford numerous instances verifying the fact, of the dreadful consequences emanating from an inordinate anxiety for fame. In looking back through the dark and gloomy vista of the past, we behold the glory and renown to which illustrious Athens and Sparta once aspired; rivaling and surpassing all the other Grecian states, both in the fine arts and science of war; and we see how ruthless ambition preyed upon their vitals, broke the restraints of law, and threw them down from their exalted and pre-eminent situation.—Jealousies sprung up from a strong desire to excel and dominate over each other; the golden dews of corruption descended; the lion roar of faction wailed in every breeze; the war cry or appeals to arms echoed over every hill; reverberated in each valley, and the inventive genius of those two cities were cramped, and their superiority more than levelled. Look at Cæsar, bowing at the shrine of ambition he crosses the Rubicon against the express command of his country and the liberty of Rome was no more. That potent kingdom began to be embroiled in civil commotions, which in the process of time produced its dissolution. Again; behold the ambitious Alexanders surmounting the most arduous difficulties of which we can conceive, proceeding from one conquest to another until he subdued the whole world, and then went because there was not another for him to conquer.—Thousands of examples might be adduced, to prove that this principle is capable of effecting when abused—when it is the sole incentive to action. A simple enumeration however of those, who bled at Platea, Arbela and on the fair plains of Pharsalia, will enable each and every one to decide correctly, relative to the horrid consequences resulting from lawless ambition. Hence we discover, that the love of fame when limited, is an honorable and commendable principle, that it imparts vigor to the spirits, that it gives a stimulus to all the faculties, that it brightens the prospects, and sheds a peaceful radiance over the path of life. On the other hand we perceive, when centered on improper objects and extended beyond impartial bounds, that it is productive of the most ruinous and disastrous consequences.—From the above remarks I am of the opinion that it is the best and safest to pursue the golden mean, and live contentedly between. This also seemed to be the opinion of a notable poet of antiquity. He says, the lofty pine is oftenest agitated by the winds—high towers rush to the earth with a heavier fall—and the lightning most frequently strikes the highest mountains. That is the proud and the exalted are more liable to the shafts of adversity than the lowly and humble. But they who strive for praise, ought to contend fairly and honorably—to allow no place to envy and wrangling, which exist only in a corrupted disposition, and are wholly unworthy of manly competition.

PROPERANTIA, a Tyro.
Forestville, Dec. 11, 1841.

For The North Carolina Standard.

TEMPERANCE.

MR. EDITOR: It may be interesting to friends of Temperance and to those accustomed to regard our Colleges and Universities as arks which contain the covenant of freedom and virtue, to learn, that the Tree of Temperance with its deep-set roots, is now blooming at this place, and that a consciousness of the poisonous and destructive fangs of the serpent Alcohol, has induced all but a very few of our students to seek an asylum under its uniting branches. Our society, formed a few months since, numbering at first about a dozen, now consists of about sixty-five members, all having signed the total abstinence pledge.—That faithful Apostle of temperance, Mr. Carey of Baltimore, has been among us, and his efforts here, as they must be every where, have been crowned with success. Who can listen to his simple but pathetic narrations without being moved with thrilling emotions? With a modest and unpretending demeanor which generally attends true worth, and the finest feelings, he speaks the words of "sobriety and truth" with an ease, force, and naturalness, which gives him the power of by no means an unskillful orator.—Would that every inebriate in North Carolina could hear him. Could his warning voice be heard throughout the State, thousands of families now reduced by the great monster Intemperance to the lowest depths of misery and ruin, would rise up as if by magic and secure to themselves

"A sacred and home-felt delight,
A sober certainty of waking bliss."

As we shall be scattered to our respective homes in a few days for a few weeks, we intend during the vacation to use all honorable means towards sowing the seeds of temperance in our beloved old State. We wish to make her the Eden of temperance. We are aware that there is much obstinacy and prejudice, much opposition to encounter, but what good cause ever failed to meet with opposition? Let us buckle on the armor of zeal and perseverance, and with an unwavering mind success will certainly crown our efforts. The public mind seems to be awaking to the importance of the subject. Let us never cease our efforts, till the force of the tide of right feeling shall clear away every obstruction and its pure waters shall wash the name and smell of Alcohol from every tavern, store, and grog-shop of our country.

A STUDENT.
Wake Forest College, Dec. 13th 1841.

The U. S. Bank. The Madisonian says:—"The United States Bank building, we are gratified to learn, is in a fair way of becoming government property. The Collector of the port has laid the subject of its purchase before the department at Washington. We trust it will at once become the headquarters of the Collector at Philadelphia."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

INCIDENT IN BUFFALO JAIL.

One bright summer morning of the same year, (1837) the friend of whom I spoke in my former communication, was passing to his warehouse, when he was accosted by a young gentleman whose dress and address bespoke him a Southerner, who requested to be shown to the principal forwarding houses, as he wished to intercept some stolen goods. He frankly told his name, Mr. S. of Georgia—said as he was travelling on the Ohio river, he met with an interesting woman about 40, with a daughter of 15, who appeared to be in the greatest sorrow; and as they seemed without company, he addressed them, and the lady told her story thus:

Twenty years before, she had left England and friends, with her young husband, with many hopes of happiness in the western world.—The profits of a lucrative dry goods business supported them handsomely. In due time five children surrounded their daily board, and all went well with them. But hopes of more gain induced him to leave his home, in the winter of each year, and transact business in N. Orleans. The first winters he provided well for his family—in the succeeding ones his attentions grew less; he came not home for the summer; still his letters were kind, and he regretted that the expenses of living in New Orleans prevented his gathering his family together. Dark and distressing reports reached her that he had grown dissipated, and that he had another wife. His creditors in New York advised her to take his favorite daughter and go to him. This she did, but only arrived in New Orleans in time to hear the sad news that he had left the day previous, with his pretended wife and her boy, taking with them a large amount of goods and money.—The unhappy woman, determined to see her husband once more, followed him up the river.

When she met Mr. S. her money was nearly exhausted. He advised her to return to New York, and offered to come here, and if possible intercept the husband and the goods, and send word to New York if he wished her and the creditors to come. By a singular chance, he made inquiries of the very man in whose warehouse the goods were stored, and the very one to assist him in his generous undertaking.—The goods were secretly stored in a new place. The next day, a bluff good looking Englishman called to inquire for them, and seemed much disappointed to not finding them. Letters were despatched to the wife and creditors to lose not a moment in coming here. The man with his pretended wife and her boy, took board in Washington street, to await the arrival of the goods. They remained a week, in which time, a writ was served on him. He escaped out of the back window of his boarding house, and ran towards Black Rock. The Sheriff followed him, accompanied by Mr. H. to identify him. He drew a pistol at them, and made great resistance, but was taken to the Court House, and thence to the jail, followed by his pretended wife, who heaped imprecations on the heads of all concerned, and held her frightened foot fast by the hand, for fear he would answer any questions. This woman was well known as the keeper of a soda shop in New Orleans, and reported said she bore about her a large amount of gold and bills, quilted in her skirt. She was dressed with the greatest splendor, and her boy wore a gold watch given him by his *sai-dant* father, who had borrowed it of his daughter, telling her that they did not wear silver ones in New Orleans. It was the last gift of her grandmother, sent her from England. Alas! into what hands had it fallen!

The next day after his imprisonment, the true wife arrived with his daughter and creditors. They staid at the U. S. Hotel while Messrs. S. and H. made arrangements for an interview in the jail. They left the ladies outside the entrance, and told the prisoner that his creditors had arrived. He seemed greatly agitated, and walked to the window for some water. He paced back again—and his wife and child were before him. His emotion was now terrible to behold. From his wife he recoiled, but he drew his daughter toward him, sat down, and took her on his knee. Not a word was spoken. He smoothed the daughter's hair back from her comely forehead, and groaned aloud. She was grown almost to womanhood, and was the very counterpart of the fair English girl he had taken from her home twenty years before; and that girl, worn and wasted, stood a matron by his side and he dared not speak to her.

At last the wife laid her hand on him and William James how could you deceive me so? He arose, and put his arm around her, his hair stood on end, big drops coursed down his cheeks, and his Herculean frame shook with emotion.—At last he grasped out, 'How is our little Willy?' 'Your pet was well,' she replied, 'when I left him, but my utmost exertions have not kept him from being both cold and hungry since you deserted us. I have been to New Orleans, and found that while I and my family had been living in poverty, you have hired a fine house for another woman and her child! I come to see you for the last time—farewell!' With another groan, he gently pushed her from him, and signed to her friends and the jailer to take her away—and they parted thus, for ever!

The next morning his creditors visited him. He told them that the bulk of his goods were on the Ben Sherrord, and the news was received that she was blown up—that his clerk and goods were lost. He wished them to take the remainder, and divide them with his wife. His only hope was, never to again see her whom he had so much injured, on this side of the grave. By the kindness of the creditors, and the exertions of Messrs. H. and S. Mrs. James departed, with many thanks, for New York, with about one thousand dollars, which she invested in a small shop. The wretched husband, with his guilty partner and her boy, departed for Canada; where, it is supposed, the avails of her guilt supported them.

These facts I had from Mrs. James herself, on board a North River boat; and she seemed to think a special Providence raised her up two such disinterested friends as the Messrs. H. and S. to aid her in having one more look at her wretched husband, and making provision by which she could honestly maintain his children.

VIVE LA BAGATELLE.—Let those who *sain*, laugh.—O. K.—A little boy 10 years old, who, like most "young Tins," was a great Whig ten months ago, was asked what had become of his O. K. "Oh! (says he) it ought to be K. O. now, for the Whigs are kicked out." Ex. paper.